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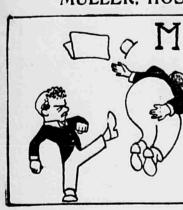
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### MULLER, HOSE AND SUBWAYS.



AYOR M'CLELLAN has removed Nicholas Muller from the office of Tax Commissioner. The reason as stated in the Mayor's published letter is that Mr. Muller has failed to pay the taxes promptly on his Staten Island property.

For seventeen years Mr. Muller was the Democratic boss of Staten Island until he took sides with Charles F. Murphy in the difference between Murphy and McClellan. At the last primaries he was de-

facted by Charles J. McCormack, who was thereupon appointed deputy under Water Commissioner O'Brien.

Suppose that "Nick" Muller had deserted Murphy and gone over to McClellan, would the unpaid taxes have kept him from holding his job Tax Commissioner?

Suppose that instead of not paying his taxes Mr. Muller had sold the rotten hose and then failed to make his guarantee good when the hose burst. Would he have been removed or appointed Deputy Water Commissioner, like M. Francis Loughman?

There were due the city on Jan. 1 \$102,834,327.64 uncollected taxes, sufficient if collected to build subways through every borough in New York.

Why does not Mayor McClellan apply similar vigorous methods to other delinquent taxpayers? Why does he not push the collection of the taxes from the public service corporations and force the payment of at least part of the \$47,348,499 of overdue personal taxes?

This removal of Muller proves one thing, and that is that Mayor McClellan can be vigorous when he

wishes. Why should not the other members of the Board of Estimate become vigorous and effective and pass the subway over the Mayor's head?

At last week's meeting Borough Presidents Coler and Cromwell cast the only votes in favor of immediate subway construction. What are the other members of the Board of Estimate afraid of?



Borough President Ahearn was removed by the Governor and he continues in office only through lack of the vigorous prosecution of his de facto title. A Queens County Grand Jury in the recent Kissena and degrade him. The foreman of the Grand Jury laid the facts before the Governor. Borough President Haffen, of the Bronx, presided over the local board when the Hunt's Point Park, which was assessed at \$4,300, was bought for \$252,118.17. Of the ninety-seven city lots in this park seventy-five are under water, some of them forty feet deep.

Maybe these Borough Presidents are afraid that if they do not vote



What are McGowan and Metz afraid of, though? Each of them has a business of his own. Neither is dependent upon politics for a livelihood. Both have the reputation of being honest men. They have three Jarr. votes apiece, which, with Coler's two votes and Cromwell's one, would make nine. The Mayor has three votes, Ahearn two and Bermel and should ever be found out no one could say a word." Haffen one each.

Ahearn, Bermel and Haffen voting with McClellan is understandable, but Coler, Cromwell, Metz and McGowan are a majority. However erratic and excitable Mr. Metz is, and however inclined to vote with the Mayor Mr. McGowan is, their natural alliance on such questions as the subways is with Cromwell and Coler.

No honest man has anything to fear from doing right.

## Letters from the People.

The Pole Problem. To the Editor of The Evening World:

TEO inches) long, 12 inches in diameter works on the ground. at the base and 1 inch in diameter at the top, same being wound around the Glendale, L. I. surface—11,310.23 square inches; diamieter of rope—1 inch; therefore, rope required to cover surface—11,310.23 inches, sold a horse for \$99 and bought him sold a horse for \$99 and bought him pole Signt height-600.025 inches; lateral

Apply to Your Congressman. To the Editor of The Evening World:

Nava: Academy at Annapolis?

To the Editor of The Evening World: groundhog ("grunting") for several buildings clean?

menths. My duty is to dig holes for

telegraph poles, carry the lineman's kit A correspondent wants to know how the poles and throw to the lineman on many feet of rope, one inch in diameter, the pole any tools which he may need. will be required to cover a pole to feet. The groundhog does not climb, but

GROUNDHOG.

No Horse Trade.

F. LEONARD. Sack for \$50, and resold him again for \$100. How much gain and what per cent?" He bought the horse back f \$50, thereby gaining \$10; resold him f How can a young man enter the \$100, gaining \$10. Wafeh makes \$20 gain mnapolis?

by the deal or .22 2-9 per cent. A. R.

Dirty Streets.

One Kind of "Groundhog."

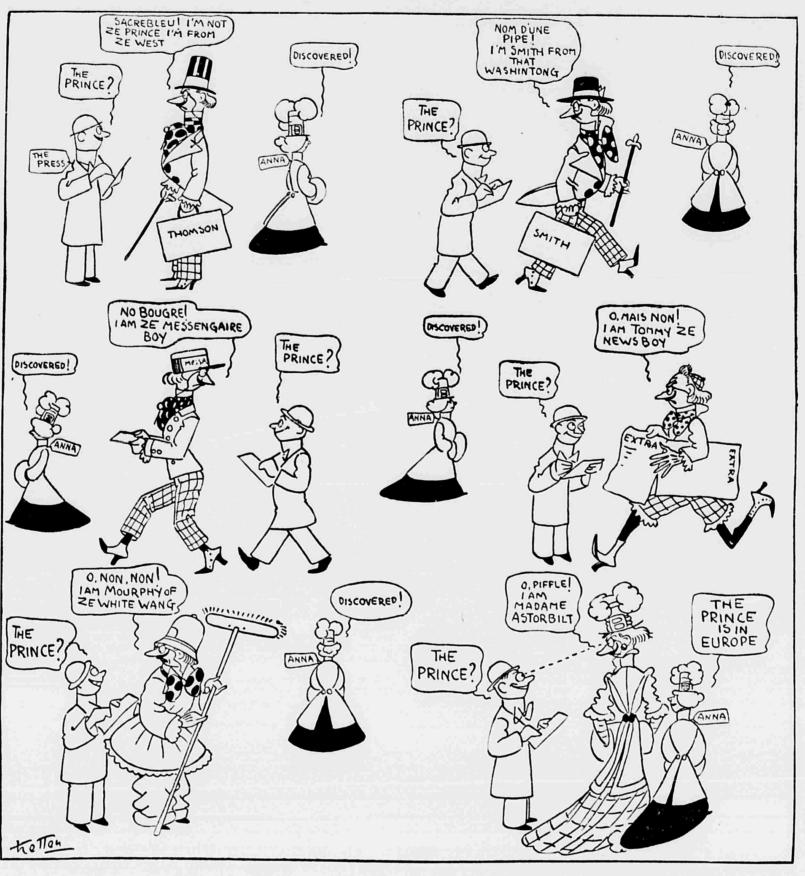
To the Editor of The Evening World:

I have noticed that dirt and (las One of your readers has asked what to lie indefinitely in front of man kind of an animal the groundhos is.

One kind of so-called "groundhos" is a nulsance: disease and lack of clean plan who assists a telegraph lineman. He is called a "groundhog" or a of unousupled buildings be compelled "grunt." I have been working as a keep the street and areaways of su

SAMUEL MARGARETTEN.

## Travelling Incog .... By Maurice Ketten.



## Park investigation summoned Borough President Bermel before it. He refused to answer questions there on the ground that it might incriminate It May Be a Little Too Late for Some of Us to Try This Game, But Young Sweethearts Find Oodles of Fun in "Farewelling."

By Roy L. McCardell,

OU'RE looking very good this evening," said Mr.

a little fresh air. I stay in the house too much. That's all the matter with me. Everybody tells me I should go out "Where were you getting all this fresh air that's going

to do you so much good?" asked Mr. Jarr.

"Well, I had an engagement to meet Mrs. Kittingly and go to the Hotel Pazzaza, it's THE place now, you know, but Clara Mudridge called in and asked me to chaperon her at the Grand Central Depot, where she was going to meet her flance. You know her mother won't let him come to the house, and the poor girl has to meet him somewhere, and so she goes to the Grand Central Depot, where a lot of other girls go to

meet their sweethearts." "She's going with that Hippleton fellow, isn't she?" asked Mr. Jarr. "Why, I n't know he was a commuter or a travelling man."
"Who said he was?" replied Mrs. Jarr, sharply.

"There's a lot of things you don't know," sald Mrs. Jarr. "When you used to be keeping company with me and wasn't allowed to come to the house, we should have known what a nice place the Grand Central is to meet at." "Rather crowded, and just a little public, don't you think?" ventured Mr.

"That's just what you want." said Mrs. Jarr. "There's safety in numbers.

ing at the Grand Central, is there?"

Mrs. Jarr smiled in a superior way. "Of course," she said, "I don't pretend to see and hear anything. When I am chaperoning I always take a book and Jarr, as Mrs. Jarr reached the house after he did, go off in a quiet spot so I won't bother or annoy the young people I'm looking I "Been shopping?"

after. So I sat on a bench in the waiting room reading a magazine while Clara and her flance hurried out to where the trains come and leave from."

"What for?" asked Mr. Jarr. "Why, to welcome each other or bid good-by, of course, you stupid!" "But they weren't going to or coming from anywhere," ventured Mr. Jarr. "Who said they were?" replied Mrs. Jarr. "But young Hippieton carries a

suit case and it looked like he was. Then he'd hand her the suit case, you

con't know," said Mr. Jarr. "It looks foolish to me. "Why, that's what they all do. Shows how much you know!" said Mrs. Jarr. "What do they all do?" asked Mr. Jarr.

Mrs. Jarr hesitated. "Well, you see," she said, "they go to one gate to catch train, and then the young man throws his arms around the young lady and says 'Good-by, darling, write soon!' and then he kisses her, and she kisses him. And often the gateman will let him through to the train, but even if he don't, after they have kissed good-by the young man will say. But this isn't my train, how foolish of me!' And the girl will say, "That must be your train four gates down, dear!" Then they go to the gate away below and kiss good-by again, and "How does it come she meets him so often at the Grand Cental Depot, then?" find out it isn't his train; and they can go over to the other building and do it queried Mr. Jarr, "I didn't know that the Grand Central Depot was Lovers' all over again, and come back, and the girl can pretend that SHE is taking the train. Oh, I know young couples that not only go to the Grand Central to kiss each other good-by, but who take in all the depots."

"Great scheme, that!" said Mr. Jarr, "and if your day off as chaperon has done you so much good, how about letting me out to howl to-night? I need

you must go out!" said Mrs. Jarr. Mr. Jarr. But Mrs. Jarr thought, as they were married, it might make talk.

### "You stay right home and keep me company, or take me out somewhere if "Let's pack a dress suit case and go farewelling at the depot," suggested

#### By F. G. Long Juvenile Courtship LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM IN DARKTOWN.





The Story of The Presidents

By Albert Payson T. rhung

No. 5-THOMAS JEFFERSON-Part 1.: Building Up Our

Thomas Jefferson, Third President (1742-1820). T.H. rese-bone t. sandy hair, hazel eyes, freekled, prominent cheek bones and this.

HOMAS JEFFERSON was third of a Virginia farmer a ten children. As a lad he was splendidly athletic and studious, but awkward, shy and homely. At college he divided his time pretty evenly between hard study, violin playing and fox hunting. Taking up the study of law, a bashful nature and a husky voice did not debar him from employment on about five hundred cases in a single year. This may sound to young lawyers of the present day like the makings of untold wealth. But each case, on an average, netted Jefferson only about \$5. But by marrying a rich young widow he found himself a wealthy man and owner of the fine Virginia estate of Monticello

At twenty-six, in 1769, he entered the Virginia House of Burgesses, of which Washington was then a member. From the first Jefferson plunged into the dawning struggle for American liberty. So zealously did he fight governmental oppression that before many years England declared him an outlaw. When, early in 1775, war was actually at hand he was one of a committee chosen to arrange for the raising and enrolling of troops for the patriot cause. Sent to the Continental Congress, it was he who (as chairman of a committee including Adams and Franklin), in June of 1776, drew up the Declaration of Independence. That a man

who owned about two hundred slaves should gravely The Declaration proclaim in this immortal document: "All men are created equal \* \* \* endowed by their Creator with \* \* Liberty!" may seem a trifle inconof Independence. sistent, but is perhaps little more so than are certain present day utterances. In any case, the Declaration is a literary and

patriotic masterpiece for all ages.

The over-cautious members of Congress haggled wearily over the uncompromising, arcacious terms of the young lawyer's paper. Their final consent to it was hastened in a ludicrous way, according to a story told later by Jefferson himself. The weather was hot. Swarms of flies settled on the thin silk stockings of the delegates, stinging them maddeningly. The members of Congress, eager to get away from these pests, hurried the debate and adopted the Declaration of Independence on July 4. Jefferson also headed the committee which chose for our national motto the words "E Pluribus Unum" ("Out of Many, One"). He borrowed this motto from the Gentleman's Magazine.

Next, turning from national affairs, Jefferson employed his brains in building up the rather slipshod laws and government of his native State of Virginia to a level with those of the better ruled New England States. This task of reorganizing was by no means easy. It was one of his greatest achievements. In 1779 he succeeded Patrick Henry as Governor of Virginia. Up to then the State had been largely immune from British attack. But soon after Jefferson took charge it was harassed successively by British forces under Benedict Arnold and Cornwallis. Jefferson has been blamed, probably unjustly, for alleged lack of valor in meeting these invasions. More than once he fled to hiding barely in time to escape capture. Four times in 1781 the State Legislature had to adjourn its session and run before the advance of the foe. Yet that Jefferson kept any sort of order at all in such a period of chaos is more or less to his credit. In 1792 his wife died, leaving him with three little daughters. His pub-

lic character had been more than once assailed. His perilous work of the past few years had injured his health and fortune. All these calamities combined temporarily to crush him. But it was not long before his active orain was again at work for his country, this time solving our puzzling currency problem. Gouverneur Morris, of New York, had planned to place money on a decimal system, but upon a scale that common minds could not easily grasp. So Jefferson revised the ponderous idea into a far simpler one and gave us our present currency system of cents, half dimes, dimes, dollars and ten-dollar gold pieces. He also tried hard, but in vain, to make our Government adopt the easy decimal system for all its weights and

Congress sent Jefferson in 1784 to Paris to help Adams and Franklin arrange commercial treaties with Furopean nations. This was the third time he had been appointed to a mission in France, but on both former oc-

casions the plan had fallen through. He was still in Paris when, in 1785, he was assigned to take Franklin's place as United States Minister to France, Changes Destiny His stay in the French capital meant more to of Nation.

America than he or any one dreamed, for it indirectly led to the founding of the present Democratic party and in other ways changed the destinies of our country. Although he had left America with certain ideas of aristocratic forms of government, the spectacle of the French people toiling and starving in unspeakable misery under the weight of a cruel monarchy led him to look on such form of rule as abhorrent. He speedily became a convert to the gospel of government of the people, for the people, by the people." As he afterward

declared, "The will of the majority is the natural law of every society." All his future public career was based on this ideal republican principle. Said Count de Vergennes, on hearing of Jefferson's appointment French Minister:

"So you replace Dr. Franklin?" "No," answered Jefferson, "I only succeed him. No one can 'replace'

Four years Jefferson remained in France. Then, coming home on leave of absence in 1789, he was appointed Secretary of State in Washington's first Cabinet, at \$3,500 a year. New York was then the nation's capital,

Jefferson rented a house at No. 57 Maiden lane and entered on his new duties. Almost at once he found himself involved in a series of worse complications than had ever before assailed him.

Missing numbers of this series may be obtained on application y sending a one-cent stamp for each article to "The Evening World Circulation Department,"

# Nixola Greeley-Smith

ON TOPICS OF THE DAY

Does His Soul Match Yours?

must from batyhood match her soul.

RS. F. F. WIELAND, is the most recent advocate of the theory that every human being thas a soul color.
She maintains, moreover, that every woman's gown



VIYOLA GREELY-SMITH

What are termed in the fashion journals "conservative dresses" will, however, incline to the preservation of the safer rule to match the costume to the eyes. Eyes are so much more easily found than souls, and they are less

The mere matter of preserving harmony between one's soul and one's dress seems the least interesting and least important feature of the subject. If there were really such a thing as a psychic color, there must result from it, in the emotional world, color affinities. A man with a green soul must naturally seek a damsel whose psychic shade was

blush pink or daffodil yellow. A lavender girl would have to choose a white or pearl or amethyst mate. In divorce petitions the appealing husband or wife would merely have to state that he or she was deceived as to the soul color of the defendant. Experts would be called in to testify as to the actual psychia tints of the contestants and a jury would have to pass upon the question as to whether or not the tints harmonized. This would pave the way to the establishment of feminine juries, for it is an acknowledged fact that more men are color blind than women. Persons summoned before the Commissioner of Jurors would have to pass a specially devised test as to whether or not they were qualified to decide the question of soul harmony. "What is the fashionable shade in souls this year?" would be the query of

anxious maidens desiring to lead the mode As yet Mrs. Wieland has not stated whether the mothers' custom of adorning boy babies with blue bags and girl bables with pink is consistent with her ideas

of soul-colors. If so it would seem that all men have blue souls, all women pink To make an announcement regarding soul harmony without telling us to what acid test we must submit before finding our own particular shade is disturbing without being in any sense beneficial. I know of one charming middle-agod lady

who was told some years ago that her soul was a "black and white check," and she has been wondering why ever since.

## The Pet Dogs of Paris.

Paris dogs are treated as well as human beings are. They wear automobile togs when they go motoring, they have a hospital, and they even have a good sized cemetery, with monuments and headstones and inscriptions and